Impact of Gujral Doctrine on Indo-Nepal Relations

1721. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the impact of the Gujral doctrine's application on Indo-Nepal relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): The Prime Minister has not projected any Doctrine. However, his views regarding the paradigm of good neighbourly relations have come to be associated with his name. As the largest country in the South Asian region, the Gujral doctrine envisages that India must do more for its neighbours than it can expect in return, in good faith and trust.

In the context of Indo-Nepal relations, this approach has led to the resolution of many outstanding issues and created a better atmosphere of understanding and meaningful cooperation to mutual benefit. In accordance with the doctrine, India has responded to several long-standing requests of Nepal, in a spirit of accommodation of Nepal's aspirations to the maximum extent possible.

The public impact of the application of the "Gujral Doctrine" has been positive in public and media perception in Nepal. Prime Minister's recent visit was hailed as one that had ushered in a new phase of collaboration of partnership, activated by the common desire to accelerate joint economic development and harness nature's bounty for the betterment of the lives of the citizens of both countries.

The ratification of Mahakali Treaty during Prime Minister's visit, and the development of the Pancheshwar-Hydro-electric Project foreseen under the treaty have added new dimensions to the relations between India and Nepal. The Power Trade Agreement will facilitate private sector participation in the development of Nepal's hydro-electric resources and export of power to India, for mutual benefit. The MOU on civil aviation matters stands to benefit the airlines of both countries operation between Kathmandu and airports in india and is expected to facilitate significant growth in business and tourism between the two countries. On trade matters, under the renewed and modified Trade Treaty of 3 December 1996, several of Nepal's concerns have been accommodated to a considerable extent in a spirt of goodwill and good neighbourly relations, and have led to an increasing trend of trade. India has liberalised and simplified procedures for Indian Rupee investment in Neapl. India has also offered an additional transit route between Nepal and Bangladesh. The two countries are also cooperating in several other areas such as security matters of mutual concern and have reiterated their determination work closely and fight the scourge of terrorism.

Chinese Supply and Assistance to Manufacture M-11 Ballistic Missiles to Pakistan

1722. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that China has not only supplied M-11 Tactical Ballistic Missiles to Pakistan, but has helped it build a factory to manufacture them; and

(b) whether India has taken adequate counter-measures to meet the threat from those missiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): (a) and (b) Government are aware of supply of M-11 ballistic missiles by China to Pakistan, as well as Chinese assistance to build a factory to manufacture ballistic missiles at Fatehjung, near Rawalpindi. Acquisitions of missiles and related technologies by Pakistan are being continuously monitored and assessed by Government. Government continues to take necessary steps

to ensure that Indian's security and national interests are fully safeguarded against all eventualities.

पृथ्वी प्रक्षेपास्त्र की तैनाती

1723. डा० महेश चन्द्र शर्मा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत के चारों तरफ पाकिस्तान, चीन और हिन्द महासागर में अमरीकी और चीनी शस्त्रों का जमाव हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के पास आस संबंध में मही-सही सूचनाएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) भारत शस्त्रों के इस जमाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा हेतु पृथ्वी प्रक्षेपास्त्रों को उचित स्थानों पर कब तक तैनात करेगा?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा): (क) और (ख) जी हां। अमरीकी कांग्रेस में ब्राउन संशोधन पारित होने के परिणामस्वरूप 1996 में पाकिस्तान को 368 अमरीकी डालर की कीमत के अमरीकी हथियारों की आपूर्ति की गई। कहा जाता है कि चीन गत चार दशकों से पाकिस्तान को हथियार, टैंक, युद्धपोत, विमान प्रक्षेपास्त्र और उनसे संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों की आपूर्ति करता आ रहा है। सरकार को चीन के सैन्य आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के साथ-साथ हिंद-महासागर में विदेशी सैनिक अड्डों की मौजूदगी की जानकारी है।

(ग) सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि ये घटनाएं भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए एक चुनौती है और इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति और सुरक्षा बनाए रखने में सहायक नहीं है। सरकार भारत के सुरक्षा वातावरण से संबंधित घटनाओं के मूल्यांकन को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश की सुरक्षा और राष्ट्रीय हित के संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाती रही है और निरंतर उठाती रहेगी।

Visit of Ministers/M.Ps to Foreign Countries

1724. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of Minister/M.Ps who visited foreign countries on official tours during the period between 1991—95 and 1996-97, and the total expenses borne by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of FBI Station in India

1725. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has asked the Government of India for permission to set-up a declared Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) station in India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, indicating its objectives and *modus operandi*; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERWANI): (a) and (b) No formal request has been received from the United States Government for permission to set up a separate office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in india.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak Chemical Wapons Stock

1726. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI O. P. KOHLI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is still engaged in research, development and stock-piling of chemical weapons, while India has already declared its Chemical Weapons Stock under the Chemical Weapons Convention signed by it; and

(b) if so, what is Government's information about the Pak Chemical Weapons Stock and its reaction to the continuing Pak-Stock-pile being built up?